this to happen? We have the cheerful assurance of the editors that they are willing to do their part, but it remains for us to do ours. No steam engine can be run without steam, no matter how faithfully the engineer may polish the metal work and oil the bearings. And let me add that no journal can maintain its existence without the expenditure of hard cash, as well as careful thought and labor on the part of the editors. To be sure, in the present instance the cash is the smaller part of the outlay, but some one must furnish it.

The Nautilus is the only journal in the country devoted wholly to the interests of conchologists, and whose columns are open to our notes and exchanges. It rests with us, the conchologists of the country, to help the Nautilus into deep water. The subscription price is a trifling amount and surely we receive far more in return. I for one shall miss the Nautilus if it is discontinued and I know that others will. Let us *pay up* if we have not already done so and get our friends to subscribe as well. W. J. R.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 6, 1897.

IN MEMORIAM—JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

It is with feelings of regret and sorrow that we record the death of our late fellow conchologist Mr. John H. Campbell, which occurred on January 15th. As is known to most of our readers, Mr. Campbell was the first President of the American Association of Conchologists, and it was mainly owing to his energetic nature that the Association, during the time of his activity, exercised a wide influence and stimulated many naturalists to more earnest study of conchological subjects.

For several years Mr. Campbell made a special study of the *Cypræidæ*, and his collection of these ocean gems is doubtless the largest and finest in America.

Mr. Campbell was born in Philadelphia, March 31st, 1847, graduated from the Central High School in Feb., 1864, and admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4th, 1868. He was elected a delegate at large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention and served throughout the sessions of that body in 1872–3. In 1873 he became identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and for eleven years was the honored President of the Philadelphia branch of that organization. When the magnificent fountain erected by the society, largely through his efforts, was unveiled in Fairmount Park, July 4th, 1877, it was he who made the presentation address.

Mr. Campbell was also a member of several other prominent associations, among which may be mentioned the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia Atheneum, and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was the author of several valuable papers, but perhaps the chief literary work of his life is the History of the Hibernian Society, a noble volume published about four years ago.

To his bereaved family we present an assurance of our deepest sympathy, trusting that He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb will comfort and cheer their sorrowing hearts. *J. F.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

PLANORBIS NAUTILEUS L. IN AMERICA.—The occurrence of this well-known European species in the United States has hitherto rested upon its discovery at Ann Arbor, Michigan, by De Tarr and Beecher, who described it as new under the name of *Planorbis costatus.*

Several years ago, among some *Vallonia pulchella* Müll., purporting to come from Eaton, N. Y., a single specimen of this *Planorbis* was found. The collector of these specimens was unknown, so that no further information was obtainable, and, in view of the possibility of some accidental mixture of specimens, I have refrained from making a record based on a single example, which might be erroneous. Recently, however, I have received specimens of this species about which there can be no doubt, and which, taken in connection with the Michigan locality, render the New York citation fairly probable. Mr. O. A. Nylander, of Caribou, Me., is the fortunate discoverer of the new locality for this beautiful little species. He writes that he found it in Barren Brook, Aroostook County, Maine, in three or four inches of water under logs and bark associated with *Planorbis parvus, bicarinatus* and *trivolvis.* It hardly seems possible that in this locality, so remote from foreign commerce, the species could have been introduced by human agency. And in this connection it is a fact of some significance, that in the same brook is found a small *Pisidium*, which Dr. Sterki says is apparently identical with the European *P. milium* Held., and that the only other known American locality for that species is northern Michigan.

It is possible that the small size of the shell and its superficial resemblance to a very young *Planorbis exacutus* Say, has caused it to be overlooked by collectors, and that it will be found to have substantially the same range over the northern part of this continent as other circumpolar species.—BRYANT WALKER, Detroit, Mich.